

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1882.

PRICE 5 CENTS

THE CONVENTION.

A Sharp Marshalling of the Opposing Forces,

LED IN THE INTEREST OF STEPHENS AND BACON.

The First Test on Representation,

FOLLOWED BY A BITTER DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF RULES.

Resulting in the Triumph of the Majority.

A GROUND SWELL FOR STEPHENS

Which is Only Held Down by His Friends.

The democratic state convention met promptly at twelve o'clock in the capitol yesterday. The convention was composed of representatives from every county, Rabun, being without delegates on the floor. The proceedings were characterized by earnestness but by little asperity or bitter feeling. At the adjournment for the evening it was universally remarked that no convention had ever finished its first day's proceedings with so little trouble as the one now in session. The details of the proceedings, with the gossip throughout, may be found below:

ASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.
The delegates began to fill the hall before 10 o'clock, and by 11 o'clock, an hour before the time set for the opening of the convention, almost every chair was occupied. The delegates were arranged by congressional districts in a very good plan, as it these delegates who had the same instructions generally together, and enabled them to consult without the noise and bustle evident to conventions in which there were hotly contested races. The most remarkable thing that appeared from a look over the convention was the unusual number of familiar faces. Probably never before, was there a convention which was composed so entirely of trained politicians, and of men who have been foremost in the affairs of our state.

It really looked as if the convention was made up of ex-members of the legislature and ex-congressmen and old veterans who had served through most of the hotly contested conventions of the past years, and unfamiliar faces was the exception instead of the rule.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CONVENTION.
The most notable head in the convention was that of Hon. C. C. Jones, of Richmond, a superb specimen of a Georgian, in whose accomplished life there rests the last hope of a history of the colonial days of the state, apparently as earnest now for the election of George Barnes as he ever was in the study of the obscure data which commemorated the deeds of our ancestors. Major or Wheaton, of Savannah, also attracted much attention, and was one of the most distinguished looking of the delegates—entirely no less for his sterling worth than for the great work he did during the yellow fever epidemic in his native city. A. D. Candler, of Hall county, the most popular man in the ninth district, and the man who will probably be put up for the purpose of beating the Hon. Emory Speer, the builder of three railroads and the projector of several more; P. F. Smith, of Coweta, a leading candidate for congress in the fourth district, and a very important factor in state politics. Another notable figure was the Hon. J. J. Jones, of Burke, probably the only unrepentant rebel of the late war. He, with Hon. M. A. Candler, eye flashing and his whole manner full of earnestness for the old commoner, and Hon. Henry R. Harris, prudent, conservative and patriotic, with Hon. W. T. Wofford, practical and earnest, invoking harmony, but earnest for Young and Stephens, Hon. Morgan Rawls, of Effingham, one of the best democrats in southern Georgia and as clever a congressman as ever served, made up the list of ex-congressmen in the convention.

Richmond county furnished the largest delegation in the convention, and one of the best, while the galleries held no less than 100 reserve August tans, who were looking out for Barnes. The delegation was headed by Major Ganahl and Major Gary and the Hon. Pat Walsh, Hon. Robert H. May and Hon. Wilberforce Daniel, all veterans skilled in the law of political and social art, while a native rank and file was made up of Armstrong, Verdery, Carroll, Warren, May, Hon. J. K. Eaves, Louis Dugas and Judge Matson. Among the older men in the convention was Major Wilkinson, of Coweta; Judge Bowman, of Elbert, and Hon. Nathan Bass, of Floyd. "Williamson" of Spalding, who bore the brunt of many a tilt in that famous convention. Among the ex-senators was the Honorable Russell, Candler, W. H. Harrison, J. G. Cain, Mr. Gilmore, W. J. Wain, Boynton, Boyd, Parks, W. A. Harris, L. J. Holden, W. S. Irwin, and Preston. Among the ex-members were Graham, Mays, McKibben, Tull, Barrows, Sheffield, Northern, Jemison, Fort, Hutchins, Simmons, Alfred Walsh, Livingston, Hunt, Hon. Barney Blackwell, of Cobb, a delightful old veteran that has the happy faculty of never getting older and that ought never to get any older; Hon. Tom Milner, of Bartow, an eloquent and attentive speaker; Reese, of Wilkes, and Hutchins of Gwinnett, who has more influence and looks later and takes less trouble to get it than any man in Georgia politics; Martin, of Talbot; Rendon and Lamb. Among the younger men on the floor were Baker, a dashing young lawyer, of Dahlonega; Cland Eaves, of Gainsville, looking as trim as any bridegroom ought to look; Olive, of Oglethorpe, a power in his section; Lumsden, of White, a good specimen of the young mountaineer; Washington Dossau, of Macon, one of the foremost young lawyers in the state, and the best base ball player ever graduated by the university; Fitzgerald, of Stewart, a sturdy and reliable delegate, and McCalla and Chandler, of Elbert; Tate, of Pickens, thoroughly acquainted and active, and a staying member of the late convention; John W. Akin, of Bartow, who in offering the resolutions in condolence to Mr. Hill, established favor with this convention and made a fine impression. Tom Eason, of Tallapoosa, was one of the most influential of the anti-Colquitt members of the convention of two years ago, and is now here with a solid delegation from Bacon; Hon. M. P. Reese, of Wilkes, a strong and capable delegate; Gen. W. S. Holt, of Macon, who is the chairman of the Bibb delegation, and who admirably fills the place held by Clifford Anderson two years ago, and is getting tired of the wrangling. Second in this delegation is Col. W. A. Ross, a gallant gentleman and a well known figure in deliberative bodies in Georgia.

The handsomest delegation in the convention was that of Henry, headed by George Schaefer and John Tye, and Fulton shone as one of the best delegations with Hoke Smith, Sam Inman, and Dr. Spalding, to the front, and Bob Barry moving about so much that it couldn't be told what delegation he belonged to. The notable leaders of the Colquitt wing in the last convention, present in the convention, were Nottingham, of Houston; Graham, the rare old veteran from Hall county, and Shumate, of Whitfield, the scholarly and eloquent debater and inflexible patriot; Mr. Black, of Floyd county, the best worker that ever entered the hall where the convention was assembled, and a man as true as he is capable; Hobbs of Dougherty, Northern, of Hancock, the latter two against Stephens, and Hopkins, of Thomas, and Walsh, of Richmond, as sturdy as ever, and Daniel just as coolly and effectively, and John Black of Floyd. In the Chatham delegation, Joe Warren, the leader of two years ago, was missed, but Reed, Ryals and others were on hand. The bright Columbus men who upheld the anti-Colquitt banner two years ago were missing, but a staunch delegation was on hand with Martin Crawford in their ranks, moving earnestly for Stephens. Among the journalists who served as delegates were East, Wala, Grubb, Ben Russell, Freeman, Pat Woods, Speer, Smith and Harrison, while DeWolf, of the Columbus Times, and Dwinell, of the Rome Courier, Ham, of the Gainesville Eagle, and Bridges Smith, of the Macon Telegraph, H. M. McIntosh, Tyler Peoples, W. H. Lastinger, moved through the aisles, discussing the situation. Judge Alexander, of Thomas, held a commanding position in the deliberations. Mayor Tucker, of Atlanta, was the handsomest man on the floor, with the possible exception of Gamble, of Washington. There were few fractional votes, the "one-half of one vote" from Wilkinson, being the only one that excited much comment. Governor Bullock was in the rear of the convention during the morning. None of the candidates for governor or congressman at large were on the floor or in the hall during the day. Ex-senator W. H. Harrison, of Quitman, was one of the foremost of the Bacon leaders.

The first breeze in the convention, and a very small one, was before the speech of Hon. L. N. Trammell, calling the convention to order, was a suggestion by a delegate that the Hon. A. O. Bacon be called to the chair. After calling for a vote on the motion there was no response, and Colonel Trammell then called the convention to order. Colonel Trammell's speech was a model of brevity, and upon it the Hon. Colonel Livingston was carried to the chair. Immediately after roll call the irrepressible Jemison arose and moved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of selecting permanent officers for the convention. He seemed to have no special idea why this should be done, except the belief that a slate had been formed, and he was desirous of smashing it. Major Simmons, of Gwinnett, to whose hand had been confided the nomination of Captain Henry Jackson, was on his feet in an instant and without any argument proposed that the convention proceed to its work by the election of permanent officers. Colonel Simmons nominated Captain Jackson in a handsome speech, and Hon. Pope Barrow, of Clarke, with references to the hereditary integrity of the man, seconded the nomination, and the election was made by acclamation. Captain Jackson took the chair, amid a storm of applause, and made a most admirable speech, in which he was frequently interrupted by applause.

As soon as the president had taken his seat it was apparent that there was going to be forced fighting all along the line. Mr. Redding, of Pike, made a plumb effort to settle the question of representation by moving the new apportionment as the basis. A running debate ensued that developed the fact that the Bacon delegates generally favored the old apportionment. In point of fact the new apportionment means a gain of 7 votes for Stephens. It soon became apparent that a compromise would be effected and each county allowed its full vote under the old or new.

The discussion on the two-thirds rule was opened briskly, and culminated in a motion of Zeke Graham to force an issue squarely on the preference of the convention on this subject. This proposition was met with words of applause showing that the delegates were ready and anxious to settle this mooted point one way or the other. Nothing but a prompt motion for adjournment for the dinner hour, forced by the leaders of either presented delegates taking the bit in their mouths and ordering a roll-call on the rule without debate.

The morning session, with its minor debate, sent forward Pope Barrow, W. J. Northern, Sam Jemison and Hunt as the Bacon leaders on the floor, and hinted that Hoke Smith, Pat Walsh and W. S. Simmons would do much of the talking for Mr. Stephens.

The fight in the afternoon was opened upon the two-thirds rule, but was shortly shifted to hear from the committee on credentials, which report involved the fight over representations. The discussion on this was spirited and showed that the parties were not without satisfaction.

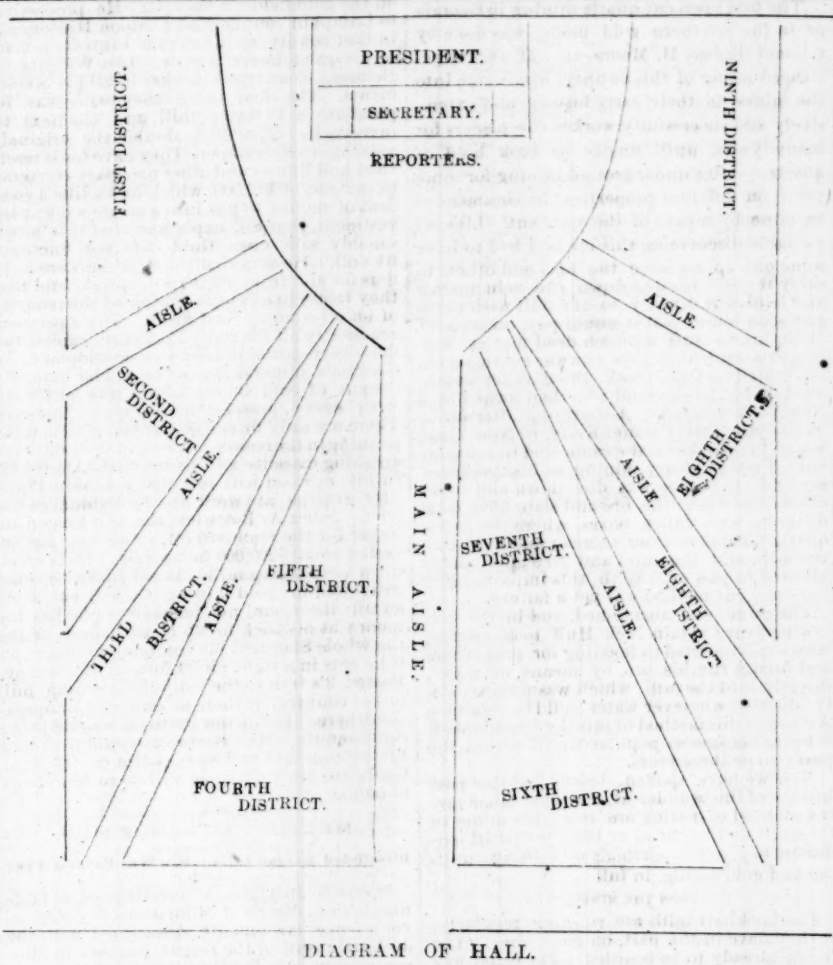
AN AMUSING INCIDENT.
An amusing incident of the evening session was the withdrawal of Sam Jemison from the Bacon headquarters on the left of the hall. He appeared suddenly when the convention met in the afternoon upon the right hand main corner, and stated that he had been so aggressive that his colleagues had determined that he would throw the flag in the fire if he was left alone, and that he preferred to take his position in a location where he would be responsible for nobody's opinion but his own, and where he would not have to devote more time to convincing his colleagues that he was right, than in convincing the convention. He was therefore characterized by Mr. Barrow as a man who was wandering over the face of the earth without any party.

THE DEBATE ON THE TWO-THIRDS.
A spider scramble took place that had over the abolition of the two-thirds rule was never heard in the capitol. It was opened by the Hon. W. J. Northern in a calm and sensible speech, directed to the merits of the question.

After this it was impossible to follow the current of the debate. It was literally a scramble, in which the Stephens men were urging a vote and the Bacon men delaying it. In this scramble Bill Tull, of McDuflie, fell on his feet and made a ringing speech, that kept the house in roars and applause. He, "won the honors," and was heartily congratulated. Hoke Smith, of Fulton, made the strongest argument that was offered for the majority rule, and Pope Barrow, in a speech never excelled in point and beauty in a convention, championed the two-thirds. There were many thrusts and colloquies but all were given and taken in good humor.

At one time, when the previous question had been called, there was the highest excitement and the whole convention was on its feet in uproar. For several minutes the ceaseless rap of the speaker's gavel was drowned, but his persistent call prevailed at last and the convention subsided in thorough good humor.

The vote on the rule was taken amid intense excitement. The first twenty counties gave the two-thirds a heavy majority, it running at one time 59 to 36. The majority rule pulled up from this point and at this vote there was a tie. The vote of each county from first to last was received with applause and when the majority rule had its clear majority there was prolonged applause and shouting. There were but few counties that voted in opposition to instructions, and those in cases, perhaps, where there was doubt as to how far the instructions were binding.



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FOR "STEPHENS BY ACCLAMATION."
When the rule was decided the opponents of Mr. Stephens apparently gave up the fight. Hon. Ben Russell, who was a strong anti-Stephens man, Hon. Bill Harris, who was instructed for the Hon. "Tete" Smith, and Sam Jemison, who rightly said that he was "the most recalcitrant man in the convention" joined in urging the nomination of the "old commoner" by acclamation. Indeed the curious spectacle was presented of Stephens men actually declaring the proposition to nominate him viva voce. It was understood, however, that there were several counties that would not vote for this, and it was thought best to have a formal ballot. The scene when "King Bill," of Worth, came forward and proposed the "acclamation" move was simply indescribable. Men rose and waved their hats, shouted, hurrahs and filled the whole capitol with clamor.

CONGRATULATIONS WERE GENERAL.
After adjournment at the good feeling and harmony that prevailed. There was hardly a speech made that did not invoke unity and harmony, and the body of the delegates were determined to have it. It was thought probable that the convention would finish its business to-day and adjourn.

Hon. L. N. Trammell called the convention to order. He complimented the convention upon its large attendance and the patriotism which drew them together. He invoked unity of action, which was heartily applauded.

It was moved and seconded that Hon. L. F. Livingston be chosen temporary chairman, which was carried.

Mr. Livingston said that the rights of the people in this past have ever been assured when Jeffersonian democracy was in the ascendancy. We have but one object in view—that not our own state only but the whole country may be prosperous.

Messrs. Harden, Cabiness, R. A. Bacon, Arthur Hood and P. J. Moran were appointed secretaries to the convention.

Mr. Jemison, of Bibb, prefaced the question of the two-thirds rule by a resolution to appoint a committee of one from each congressional district to report on credentials and rules. Instantly a dozen members were on their feet to deliver the most interesting speeches of their lives when—

Mr. Simmons, of Gwinnett, moved that the convention proceed to give its organization by the election of permanent president. To this suggestion there was general agreement, whereupon Mr. Simmons stated that he wished to present to the convention the name of a gentleman who was among the bravest on the field; whose success at the bar has placed him high in the list of our public men; whose social qualities have won for him the whole state as his circle of friends, and whose character was the pride of every Georgian—he referred to Captain Harry Jackson, of the county of Fulton, whom he put in nomination for the chairmanship of this body.

Mr. Pope Barrow said that recognizing all that had been said of Captain Jackson as true, such was his admiration for his character and integrity, that notwithstanding the well known partiality of Captain Jackson for the opposing candidate, he took pleasure in seconding the nomination. On being put to the house, the nomination was made unanimously, and escorted by Messrs. Simmons, Barrow, and Harris, of Worth, Captain Jackson took his seat and said:

but the snow-capped waves have lost their fury, the force winds have ceased to blow, the lightning no longer flash, and complete calm is restored. Beneath a cloudless sky in this dear old Georgia, the representatives of the people, who have placed her in the lead of states in the great march of progress and civilization, have assembled for a calm and dispassionate consideration of what will most conduce to her future interest and prosperity. Is there a gentleman present who does not actuated in all that he does by patriotic devotion to his state? Is there a delegate here who would advance his interests at her sacrifice? Is there a gentleman in this hall to-day who does not recognize the fact that the salvation not only of our dear old state, but also of this federal union, depends upon the triumph and perpetuation of the principles of the democratic policy. Aye, yes.

Gentlemen of the convention, let us labor for the welfare and prosperity of Georgia, regardless of personal interests. She has many noble sons aspiring to the honors within the gift of her people, all of them dear to her, and surely a just conclusion can be reached in harmony. The exercise of wisdom, justice and moderation can alone result in general satisfaction. Let the crown be given to him of her many noble sons who has achieved most for her by his unselfish devotion, and as our noble state rises to her full proportions, and takes her place among the great and triumphant monarchs of civilization, may her sister states in equal glory, accompany her, bound together by the constitution of our common country, and the memories of our forefathers. Then will the Georgian, wherever his wanderings may carry him, whether from snow-capped Alps, or burning desert, or luxuriant tropics, point with pride to the state of his birth and the institutions of his country.

Resolved, That the counties of Bibb, Burke, Chatham, Floyd, Fulton and Richmond be entitled to cast six votes each, and the counties of Bartow, Cobb, Carroll, Coweta, Decatur, DeKalb, Greene, Gwinnett, Hall, Hancock, Harris, Houston, Jackson, Meriwether, Monroe, Muscogee, Oglethorpe, Pike, Putnam, Sumter, Thomas, Troup, Walton, Washington and Wilkes four votes each, and remaining one hundred and five counties two votes each.

He supported the resolution briefly, insisting that the count to representation according to the present population. Those who advocated the retention of the old apportionment had nothing in its favor but technicality. Mr. Northern, of Hancock, immediately antagonized any proposition looking to the unsealing of any member present. He was in favor of allowing all counties to retain the benefit of either apportionment. He then presented the following:

Resolved, That each county which, under the recent act, has lost a representative in the general assembly, shall be entitled to twice as many votes as it had representatives under the old apportionment; and each county which has gained a representative shall be entitled to twice as many as it will have representatives under the new apportionment.

Mr. Jemison rose with a point of order, but was turned down by the chairman, when Mr. Livingston proceeded to argue against both propositions, favoring a strict adherence to the old apportionment. The only apportionment in force is the one under which the present legislature holds office. The new apportionment will not be in force until the new legislature shall have been convened. He therefore moved that both propositions be laid upon the table, upon which Mr. Jemison called for the yeas and nays when Mr. L. E. Shumate, of Whitfield, suggested that the whole question be referred to a committee on credentials, which suggestion upon motion was adopted. Mr. Fox offered a resolution that the old apportionment be adopted which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Harris, of Worth, then moved that the chair appoint a committee on credentials, consisting of one from each congressional district, which was announced as follows:

First district—Hon. Robert Reid.
Second district—Hon. W. A. Harris.
Third district—Hon. Allen Fort.
Fourth district—Hon. J. F. Little.
Fifth district—Hon. J. F. Redding.
Sixth district—Hon. J. W. Preston.
Seventh district—Hon. W. T. Wofford.
Eighth district—Hon. M. P. Reese.
Ninth district—Hon. B. H. Baker.
Tenth district—Hon. W. F. Jenkins.

Mr. Harris, of Worth, moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions, which motion prevailed, and the following appointments were made:

First district—Hon. J. J. Jones.
Second district—Hon. W. A. Alexander.
Third district—Hon. Milton A. Smith.
Fourth district—Hon. Henry R. Harris.
Fifth district—Hon. W. N. Nottingham.
Sixth district—Hon. W. F. Jenkins.
Seventh district—Hon. L. E. Shumate.
Eighth district—Hon. C. C. Jones.
Ninth district—Hon. W. S. Simmons.

A little sharp skirmishing took place upon a resolution offered by Mr. Walsh, of Richmond, for the adoption of the rules of the last house of representatives. An agreement was reached that this resolution should not apply to the rules or nominations. The motion was passed. Just at this juncture Mr. Graham, of Bartow, arose and said that now was the best time to settle the question of the rules—fairly and squarely. Immense applause followed this announcement, but the clock warned the members that dinner was getting cold, upon an adjournment was taken until three o'clock, p. m.

Resolved, That this convention tender to Hon. B. H. Hill their most sincere and hearty sympathy, assuring him of their prayers that he "who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind," and grant him speedy recovery and an early return to the senate which his genius adorns.

He paid a glowing tribute to the genius and worth of the afflicted senator, as one whose record illustrated the best elements of Georgian manhood. The vote was taken by rising vote, every man coming to his feet amid the most expressive silence. The chair announced that the first business in order was the question on the majority or two-thirds rule, upon which Mr. Gilmore, of Washington, presented the following amendments: Whereas, the democratic party of Georgia, having assembled under and by the authority of the people to nominate a governor, congressman at large, treasurer, comptroller general and secretary of state, be it therefore resolved, that the convention hereby adopt the majority rule in nominating candidates, and that a candidate receiving a majority of the votes of this convention be declared the nominee. Mr. Northern, of Hancock, sent up a substitute for the whole: Resolved, That in all nominations made by this convention it shall require two-thirds of all votes cast to select a candidate. Upon this resolution Mr. Northern spoke at considerable length. This convention represents the great people of Georgia, who have authorized its coming together not for the purpose of holding up the hands of any particular man, but of conserving the democratic party and the people of the state. Mr. Nottingham raised the point of order that the committee on credentials was ready to report and was, therefore, entitled to the floor. Mr. Harris, chairman, also announced his readiness to report. The report was received by Mr. Northern, who was allowed to retain the floor upon his speech. The two-thirds rule embodied the traditions of the democratic party, and should be adhered to. Why? If we were assured of the loyalty of all here then we might be willing to let the majority decide the question. But we must insist that the man who wants the high office of governor, must have not only a majority, not only two-thirds, but must be acceptable to the whole people. We want a man whose claims are universally recognized, who will not have to run around to the primaries for a bare majority.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.
Mr. Harris, of Worth, here interrupted with the report of the committee on credentials, as follows:

Mr. President: The select committee appointed on credentials, submit the roll with report: We have considered the resolution of Mr. Redding, from the county of Pike, and recommend that it be adopted. We have considered the resolution of Mr. Northern, of Hancock, and recommend that it be not adopted.

We recommend the adoption of the resolution by Mr. Parks, of Terrell, to wit:

That each county shall be entitled in this convention to two votes for each representative elected, such county now has in the lower house of the present general assembly.

We favor the extra delegates elected and returned by counties gaining representation under the new apportionment be cordially accorded seats on the floor and voice in its deliberations. The committee further report that the credentials of delegates reported to the convention are correct and there are no contests as to the right to seats in the convention. Respectfully submitted,

W. A. HARRIS, Chairman.

The following minority report was also presented:

The following members of the committee on credentials, to whom were referred the various resolutions offered to this convention, defining the representation to which the various counties of this state shall be entitled on the floor of the convention, beg leave to submit the following minority report:

We favor the basis of representation upon the present law passed by the general assembly of Georgia at the session of 1880, founded upon the census of the United States taken in 1880, and therefore recommend to the convention that the resolution offered by the Hon. J. F. Redding, of the county of Pike, be adopted, and the counties of this state shall be entitled to the number of votes founded in said resolution. All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. P. REESE,
J. W. PRESTON,
J. F. REDDING.

It was ruled that the report was entitled to precedence of consideration, whereupon Mr. Reese, of Wilkes, moved the adoption of the minority report. He argued that it is in relation to the present time that the convention is called together, and not in relation to a condition of things twelve years ago. We might as well be asked to go still further back for a basis of representation if it suited the purposes of certain delegates. Which census should we take, the one of twelve years ago, or the one of 1880. We are here to represent Georgia as she is, and not what she has been. Mr. Gary, of Richmond, said it was not a question of deciding according to the one or the other census, but the real question is the nature of the call under which we are convened. All calls in times past have been under existing apportionments. This, I hope, a family meeting of democrats. I, at least, have no ax to grind. It is sound in principle that representation should be based upon the existing legislative apportionment. Mr. J. J. Hunt, of Spalding, denied that representation should be based upon the previous legislative basis. But the new apportionment is now the law—the legislature has finally passed upon it and it is a fixed fact. No one contends that the basis of representation is formed in the legislative apportionment.

Mr. Gary—Do you favor representation as it is or as it is going to be?

Mr. Hunt—I am in favor of the plan upon which it has been fixed.

Mr. Gary—Give me a direct answer.

Mr. Hunt—I have answered explicitly enough. The proposition to give a small population a greater vote than a large population because a different state of things existed twelve years ago is certainly undemocratic. Mr. Jenkins, of Putnam, said his was one of the counties which had a gain under the new apportionment. Acting under it they had elected delegates who would not feel satisfied if excluded from membership in the convention. He thought all delegates duly elected should be allowed to vote. Mr. Jemison, of Bibb, moved his headquarters down into the middle of the second district, from which point of vantage he caught the attention of the chair. He wanted to speak his sentiments. He was timid, and came over where he might have some support. The action of the committee in making the call should be considered in settling this question. What was the will of the committee? That representation should be according to law. What was the law? That for every member of the legislature to which a county is entitled, it shall also be allowed two votes in the convention. The act passed in 1880 changing a representation does not go into effect until the last day of our legislative year, which is in several months off. Mr. Reese asked for the reading of paragraph 3, section 3, of the new state constitution. Mr. Jemison announced that he was waiting for the explanatory remarks, which should accompany the request. Suppose the governor had occasion to convene the legislature, which body would he bring together. Mr. Allen Fort, of Sumter, said the report of the minority was based on principle. We are not here under control of the legislature. We represent the people, and the question is settled by the ascertained number of voters. A question having been raised as to how the counties should be polled, whether under the old law or the new. In the vote on this question the chair decided that he would hold the old rule to be of force until the new one was adopted. Mr. Barrow said the convention had the right to make its own rules. We are not bound by the legislature, but can act on our knowledge of facts.

Mr. Jemison—in appointing your committees why did you not put on a member for the tenth congressional district?

Mr. Barrow—I suppose it was an oversight of the chair. It could have been done.

Mr. Jemison—Where would you have cast the net for the tenth man?

Mr. Barrow—Henry D. McDaniel would have

done well enough. Let us seat all the elected delegates, and turn out no one. Disfranchise no one, but give the benefit of the doubt to the voter.

Mr. Redding, author of the resolution for the adoption of the new apportionment, said he was willing to compromise and accept the suggestion outlined by Mr. Barrow, whereupon Mr. Barrow moved, as a substitute for the report of the committee, the resolution originally introduced by Mr. Northern, as follows:

Resolved, That each county which, under the recent act, has lost a representative in the general assembly, shall be entitled to twice as many votes as it had representatives under the old apportionment, and each county which has gained a representative, shall be entitled to twice as many votes as it will have representatives under the new apportionment.

Upon this substitute Mr. L. E. Shumate called the previous question, and the resolution was carried. The vote of the counties in detail will be found elsewhere. The result of this vote was to give all the counties under both apportionments their full representation. At this point an impatient delegate made an effort to curb the impetuosity of debate, but Colonel Harris seriously objected to gagging debate.

THE RULES SQUARELY UP.
Mr. Walsh then obtained the floor and introduced a resolution to the effect that the roll of counties be called, that the instruction made at the county meeting by request and that the expression stand as the will of the people and the law of the convention. Mr. Livingston hoped that the expressed will of the people would not be disregarded. Call the counties, let the people speak, and let the result stand as the law of the party. Mr. Walsh explained that his resolution was in favor of speedy action. The people have already passed upon this question. All we have to do is to record their decision and act under it. The two-thirds rule was the result of a different condition of things from those which now exist. In no state of the north, of either party, is it the rule. In counties where the people have not formally spoken their action can be supplemented on this floor by their delegates. Mr. Hoke Smith, of Fulton, could not vote for the resolution in its present shape. He wanted it brought up in more direct form.

Mr. Jemison—I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Smith—I make a point of order on Mr. Jemison's point.

Mr. Jemison—Mr. Smith cannot point a point on my point.

Mr. Smith—The point has disappeared—gone, none knows where. The question should come up directly. I am in accord with those on the other side who profess harmony and good will. I will vote for any man who is nominated regardless of the rule under which it is done. I only hope that the other side will do the same. The time-honored rule! Time-dishonored! would be a more befitting term. I am much more in favor of the majority rule, than I am of Mr. Stephens. A strong man must have strong enemies—always enough to make one-third of a large body. Thus the rule cuts such men out. In comes a dark horse of whose nobody knows anything, whose only recommendation is that he never had will enough of his own to antagonize that of another. The two-thirds rule in conventions makes such candidates possible, and thus it is that people are becoming tired of conventions. Let the majority rule prevail.

Mr. Simmons, of Gwinnett, offered the following as a substitute for all pending proposals:

Resolved, That a majority, only, of the entire vote of this convention shall be necessary to nominate.

He called the previous question upon this resolution.

The scene which ensued was of the noisiest and most uproarious description. The Bacon men were all at once on their feet gesticulating wildly, and uttering the wildest threats if the vote was forced. Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, begged Mr. Simmons to withdraw his call, but without effect. The chair vainly endeavored to restore order, and declared that a call for the previous question was not debatable.

Mr. Harrison said that, rule or no rule, he was going to express himself. He declared that if the majority men were right their cause could not suffer by debate, but if it was wrong, then a resort to the previous question was a political suicide.

Mr. Jemison—I appeal in the name of God—

The rest of the sentence was lost in the confusion. Mounting a chair, he screamed at the highest pitch of his voice: "It is infamous! I took back such an expression as this once, but this time I will not. It is infamous—it is infernal—it is, it is, it is, and he grew livid with rage, and his words were so incoherent that nothing could be made of them. Mr. Speer moved adjournment, and the motion was declared lost. Mr. Harris demanded the yeas and nays.

The Chair—The yeas and nays cannot be called in this convention.

Mr. Jemison, again making himself heard—"It is a shame, it is a disgrace." The rest of the sentence was lost in hisses, and occasionally could be heard the words "fraud," "villainy," "yag," etc.

The chair declared the call for the previous question to be sustained.

Mr. Jemison—"I can't be put down. You can't put me down."

A motion was made and acted upon by the chairman that all who were not delegates should retire.

Mr. Tull, of McDuflie, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the previous question was ordered. Mr. Simmons then agreed to withdraw the call itself, and thus the whole matter was placed properly before the house again.

Mr. Tull—it is not possible for the democracy to meet without such a scene as this. But this scene is due to the infamous two-thirds rule. What has that rule done for Georgia? Look here to-day. It ruined the last convention. The two-thirds rule says the minority must be supreme. That was not the cradle in which I was rocked. It made discord at Charleston—ever since it has been fruitful of trouble—now is the time to put it down. Who are my masters here? The people of McDuflie county. They want this rule abolished. I am their mouthpiece—I wear their collar. Am I dishonored because they instructed me?

A delegate—How many instructed you?

Mr. Tull—All who had the patriotism to do their duty at their country's call.

A delegate—A respectable minority is in a convention. Is it not to be consulted? What is its duty.

Mr. Tull—The duty of the respectable minority is to bow its will to that of the highly respectable majority.

A delegate—If they come up from my county, and do not feel like having thrust upon them the candidate of a mutual admiration society, their feelings should be respected.

Mr. Tull described the material from Hog Hole, swashallow, rotten limb, and other places carefully leading out the dark horses for private inspection. I belong to no man. The reason for my being is because there are more office hunters than there are offices for aspiring patriotism. A respectable democratic minority will always acquiesce.

Mr. Jemison again took the floor. "If you have guage is superfluous—I withdraw the tone."

Mr. Harrison took the floor and was recognized by the chairman.

Mr. Jemison demanded to know why the floor was taken from under his feet, when it was explained that he was speaking off from the rules authorized at one and the same time. Mr. Jemison appealed from the action of the chair. He was not a collater. He was a free man. Party fealty is matter of personal volition. I have heard of magna

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

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Respectfully,
G. R. BOAZ.